

Transplanting Seedlings

The transplanting of the seedling is one of the most important factors in growing either vegetable or flowering plants. Remember always that the environment conditions are being changed, and that the equilibrium of growth is distributed by the process. For this reason special care to perform the operation properly should be taken.

Remove the plant carefully as possible. Never remove from a dry seed bed. This not only breaks off a larger percentage of the roots, but also leaves the plant in poor condition, due to the smaller quantities of water contained in the plant-cells. The plant should receive a liberal application of water several hours before being disturbed. Never plant in a dry soil unless water is applied immediately.

Plants should always be graded. Poor plants set in with strong ones will not do as satisfactorily. If planted separately they will not flourish though they will make a slower growth and require more time.

Keep the ground around the plants well moistened until the new roots have formed. The root system may have been seriously injured and the plants will die from lack of water unless a good supply is easily obtainable. Always put a portion of the leaves in the area should be covered. At least two thirds under ordinary conditions. A bare leafy face causes a proportionately large loss of water. It is well in some cases to shade some plants with a piece of board in the ground on the south side. Screens of different materials may be used where the plants are set in beds.

A mistake commonly made is the pinching of the dirt around the plant. Press the dirt firmly around the roots but do not pinch it around the neck or crown of the plant. The injury from pinching is often serious, especially with tender plants.

Transplanting will generally check the growth for from three to fourteen days. This varies with the kind and condition of the plant. Where this is undesirable either plant in pots from which the young plants can be removed without injury, or sow the seed directly in the field and thin.

EDW. H. DEVILBISS.

W. F. Kendrick, merchant and postmaster at Guates, was a business visitor in the county seat Tuesday. Mr. Kendrick is one of the progressive citizens of the county.

Col. J. M. Potter, proprietor of the famous Escondido Ranch on the Cimarron, was looking after business in the city the first of the week. While here the colonel handed the editor a dollar to keep The News coming in his general direction for another year. They all like it.

Jesse B. Phillips, who has a fine place west of town, but who has been living at Wichita Falls, Texas, the past year, returned the first of the week with his family and will live on the place hereafter. He squared his subscription the first thing after reaching town. They all like it.

Alex Mackenzie, the popular Cimarron ranchman, attended to business in the city this week. He was accompanied by his young son.

Glas. N. Peery of near Barney, was a business visitor and trader in the city Tuesday and Wednesday. Glas. is one of the successful young ranchmen of the county and is making a success in this country.

H. H. Woodford, one of our regulars in the Valley neighborhood, spent several days in the county seat this week attending to business and trading.

TO ENJOY WINTER

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MARKETING WORLD'S GREATEST PROBLEM

WE ARE LONG ON PRODUCTION, SHORT ON DISTRIBUTION.

By Peter Radford

Lecturer National Farmers' Union.

The economic distribution of farm products is today the world's greatest problem and the war, while it has brought its hardships, has clearly emphasized the importance of distribution as a factor in American agriculture and promises to give the farmer the co-operation of the government and the business men the solution of their marketing problem.

This result will, in a measure, compensate us for our war losses, for the business interests and government have been in the main assisting almost exclusively on the production side of agriculture. While the department of agriculture has been dumping tons of literature on the farmer telling him how to produce, the farmer has been dumping tons of products in the nation's garbage can for want of a market.

The World Will Never Starve.

At no time since Adam and Eve were driven from the Garden of Eden have the inhabitants of this world suffered from lack of production, but some people have gone hungry from the day of creation to this good hour for the lack of proper distribution. Slight variations in production have forced a change in diet and one locality has felt the pinch of want, while another surfeited, but the world as a whole has never been a land of plenty.

We now have less than one-tenth of the tillable land of the earth's surface under cultivation, and we not only have this surplus area to draw on but it is safe to estimate that in case of dire necessity one-half the earth's population could at the present time knock their living out of the trees of the forest, gather it from wild vines and draw it from streams. No one should become alarmed; the world will never starve.

The consumer has always feared that the producer would not supply him and his fright has found expression on the statute books of our states and nations and the farmer has been urged to produce recklessly and without reference to a market, and regardless of the demands of the consumer.

Back to the Soil.

The city people have been urging each other to move back to the farm, but very few of them have moved. We welcome our city cousins back to the soil and this earth's surface contains 16,992,160,000 idle acres of tillable land where they can make a living by tilling the earth with a forked stick, but we do not need them so far as increasing production is concerned; we now have all the producers we can use. The city man has very erroneous ideas of agricultural conditions. The commonly accepted theory that we are short on production is all wrong. Our annual increase in production far exceeds that of our increase in population.

The World as a Farm.

Taking the world as one big farm, we find two billion acres of land in cultivation. Of this amount there is approximately 750,000,000 acres on the western and 1,260,000,000 acres on the eastern hemisphere, in cultivation. This estimate, of course, does not include grazing lands, forests, etc., where large quantities of meat are produced.

The world's annual crop approximates fifteen billion bushels of cereals, thirteen billion pounds of fibre and sixty-five million tons of meat.

The average annual world crop for the past five years, compared with the previous five years, is as follows:

| Crops— | Decade. | Previous Half Decade. |
|----------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| Corn (Bu.) | 3,934,174,000 | 3,403,655,000 |
| Wheat (Bu.) | 3,522,769,000 | 3,257,526,000 |
| Oats (Bu.) | 4,120,017,000 | 3,508,315,000 |
| Cotton (Bales) | 19,863,800 | 17,541,200 |

The world shows an average increase in cereal production of 13 per cent during the past decade, compared with the previous five years, while the world's population shows an increase of only three per cent.

The gain in production far exceeds that of our increase in population, and it is safe to estimate that the farmer can easily increase production 25 per cent if a remunerative market can be found for the products. In textile fibres the world shows an increase during the past half decade in production of 15 per cent against a population increase of three per cent.

The people of this nation should address themselves to the subject of improved facilities for distribution.

Eskimo High Kickers.

Instead of using only one leg in the standing high kick Eskimos employ both feet, just as they would in a high jump. Although handicapped in this way, by throwing the head and the shoulders higher than the feet a record of six feet nine inches has been established. No other people enjoy more than the Eskimos the exhibiting of their athletic abilities. Whenever there is a national celebration they literally flock into Nome by the hundreds, intent on displaying their prowess.

Barrie's Head

"It is Barrie's head that compels one's gaze on standing before him for the first time," writes John D. Williams in the Century. "A single glance at it, and the rest of him is never seen. One wonders with what one Roman head J. A. Froude would have marveled it, as he did Newton's with the war's, even in dimensions. Barrie's is magnificent in its proportions and conformation; a sculpture would cut it 'clean chiseling right out of the marble.' The features are as delicately carved as a woman's and yet to peer a little for the eyes, which have been set deep by much abstraction, pathos and aloofness of spirit but excited by humor, they burn like beacons."

Odd Names in China.

Chinese children are endowed with strange Christian names. Their girls, for instance, are not called Mabel, Jenny or Matilda, but Cloudy Moon, Celestial Happiness, Spring Peach or Casket of Perfumes. Their boys get less attractive names, being made for work and wisdom rather than pleasure and dancing. Thus we find a little two-year-old Practical Industry, three-year-old Ancestral Knowledge, four-year-old Complete Virtue, five-year-old Discreet Valor. To their slaves they give still another set of names. Not For Me, Joy to Serve, Your Happiness and Humble Devotion may be taken as typical examples.

SAID OF BEAUTY.

The beauty that addresses itself to the eyes is only the spell of the moment. The eye of the body is not always the eye of the soul.—George Sand.

Beauty comes, we scarce know how, as an emanation from sources deeper than it self.—Shairp.

Beauty provoketh thieves sooner than gold.—Shakespeare.

I pray thee, O God, that I may be beautiful within.—Socrates.

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"Reginald, you are a good dresser."

"Yes."

"And I'm a good dresser."

"Well?"

"Which will be the good dresser after we are married?"—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Sardonic Humor.

Soph—I hear they have canned the dean. Fresh—What dean? Soph—Sardine.—Princeton Tiger.

A Poor Remedy.

"I notice a man who had a cold in his head has committed suicide."
"Poor fellow! Now what fool friend could have advised him to try that remedy?"—Philadelphia Ledger.

Very High.

"I just got that doctor's bill for that fever of mine."
"How was it?"
"It was a very high fever—higher than I dreamed."